

District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 129 cases of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 14, 1918, by the Jacob Dold Packing Co., Atlanta, Ga., and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Alabama, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Diamond Brand Tomato Pulp."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

On September 24, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7656. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. \* \* \* v. 175 Cases \* \* \* of a Product Purporting to be Tomato Pulp.** (F. & D. Nos. 8731, 8732, 8733, 8734, 8735. I. S. No. 8849-p. S. No. C-796.)

On January 18, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 175 cases \* \* \* of a product purporting to be tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 1, 1917, by the Booth Packing Co., Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Indiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part "Diamond Brand Tomato Pulp."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On December 27, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7657. Misbranding of Hall's Texas Wonder. U. S. \* \* \* v. 1 Gross Packages of a Product Labeled "The Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery."** Judgment of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9322. I. S. No. 16061-r. S. No. E-1114.)

On September 11, 1918, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1 gross packages of a product, labeled "The Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Macon, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 24, 1918, by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "A Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery. Contains 43% alcohol before diluted, 5% after diluted. The Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery, for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Diabetes, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism, Dissolves Gravel. Regulates Bladder Trouble in Children. One small bottle is 2 months' treatment. Price \$1.25 per bottle. Registered in U. S. Patent Office. E. W. Hall, sole manufacturer, St. Louis, Missouri, etc."